

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Carlton Hall, Church Lane, Carlton Colville CAC 043 OASIS ID: suffolkc1-35533

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007
(Planning app. no. DC/07/0855/OUT)



Figure 1: View of the trenched area looking south towards St Peter's Church

Jezz Meredith
Field Team

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Summary

The evaluation revealed a concentration of archaeological features belonging to a variety of periods. These were mainly encountered along the western side of the site, although two ditches (one undated, the other medieval) were revealed in the two trenches excavated in the east.

A substantial pit of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age date was revealed towards the north-west corner of the site. A large ditch of possible defensive nature was encountered running east to west along the southern edge of the proposed development area. This ditch was of likely Late Saxon date and pits and post-holes of this period were also encountered, suggesting settlement of this period. Medieval pits and ditches were also revealed, as were a small number of undated features.

Good archaeological preservation was demonstrated with little evidence of truncation due to ploughing or other more recent disturbance. A full soil profile could be seen in section with the majority of archaeological features surviving between 400 and 500mm below the present ground surface.

SMR information

Planning application no.	DC/07/0855/OUT
Date of fieldwork:	1 st – 2 nd October 2007
Grid Reference:	TM 5095 9019
Funding body:	Mr G. Baxter, Carlton Hall

Dates and terminology used in text

Prehistoric	Before the Roman conquest, e.g. before AD 43
Later Prehistoric	Neolithic to Iron Age, e.g. 4500 BC to AD 43
Late Bronze Age	1500 to 800 BC
Early Iron Age	800 to 350 BC
Late Saxon	AD 850 to 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 to 1550

1.0 Introduction

The Planning Authority (Waveney District Council) has been advised by Robert Carr of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service that an archaeological evaluation be conducted prior to planning consent being considered (Appendix 1). An evaluation was therefore proposed to determine the archaeological potential of the area and a 5% sample by trial trenching was required. In total, approximately 165m of trench was excavated.

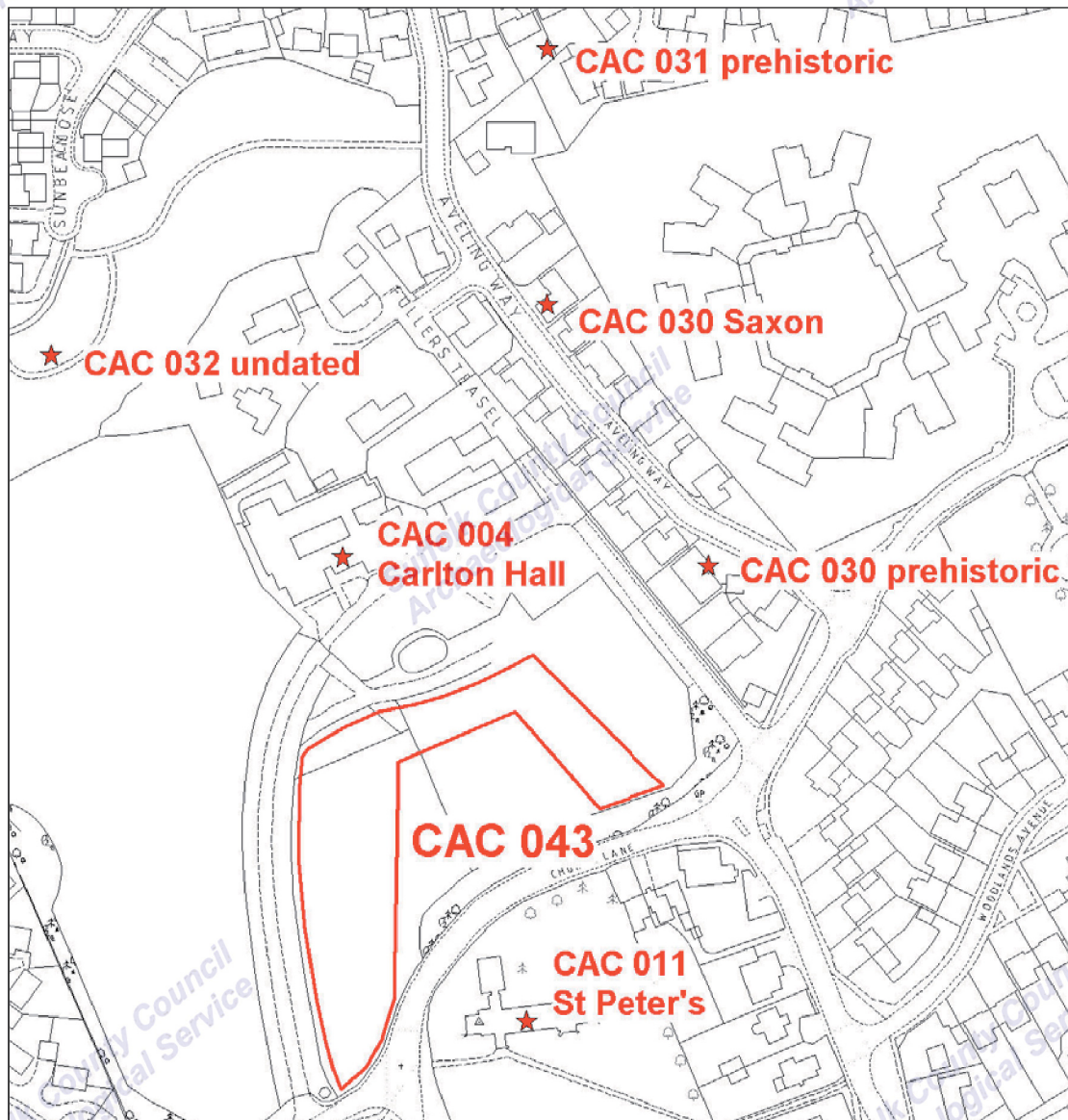


Figure 2: Location of the site with surrounding areas of archaeological interest as recorded by the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record

2.0 Location and topography

The site is located on the northern side of Church lane, between Carlton Hall and St Peter's Church. The site is located just above the 10m contour and is gently sloping to the south before sharply dropping down to Church Lane.

At present the site is grassed and has been divided into small paddocks for horses and goats. The area is bordered by trees along a driveway on the western edge of the site with further mature trees and bushes to the south and east. The proposed new development leaves uninterrupted views of the church from the hall with small sheltered accommodation units situated around the trees.

The underlying drift geology consists mainly of clay mixed with sand and gravel, becoming cleaner sand towards the north of the site.

3.0 Archaeological and historical background

The site is close to several sites of archaeological interest as recorded by the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record (figure 2). The site is located between Carlton Hall and St Peter's Church (CAC 004 and 011) so is likely to be in the medieval core of the village. Carlton Hall is also mentioned in the Domesday Book and is therefore probably of Saxon origin. A detailed documentary survey of Carlton Hall by Anthony Breen is included in Appendix 3 at the end of this report

Archaeological deposits containing Thetford ware pottery of Late Saxon date were recovered from the adjacent site at Aveling Way (CAC 030), where later prehistoric features (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age) were also located. Prehistoric deposits were also encountered c. 250m to the north-east (CAC 031). A series of undated features were recognised c.150m to the north-west (CAC 032). A concrete pillbox of probable Second World War date is situated towards the extreme south-west corner of the site.

4.0 Method

Trenching was conducted using a 180° mechanical digger (JCB) equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. Six trenches were positioned to sample the area of the proposed new housing (figure 3).

All machining was observed by an archaeologist standing adjacent to or within the trench. Topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural deposits and / or archaeological deposits. All archaeological features observed in the base of the trench were planned at 1:50 and their deposits described and sampled for finds. All excavated features were drawn in section at a scale of 1:20

The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position, length and depth of trenches. Observations were made of the depth of overlying deposits encountered.

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The site code CAC 043 will be used to identify all elements of the archive associated with this project.

5.0 Results

Features encountered will be discussed below trench by trench. A full context description for all deposits is in Appendix 2. Trench locations are shown on figure 3, individual trench plans are shown in figure 4 and feature sections in figure 5.

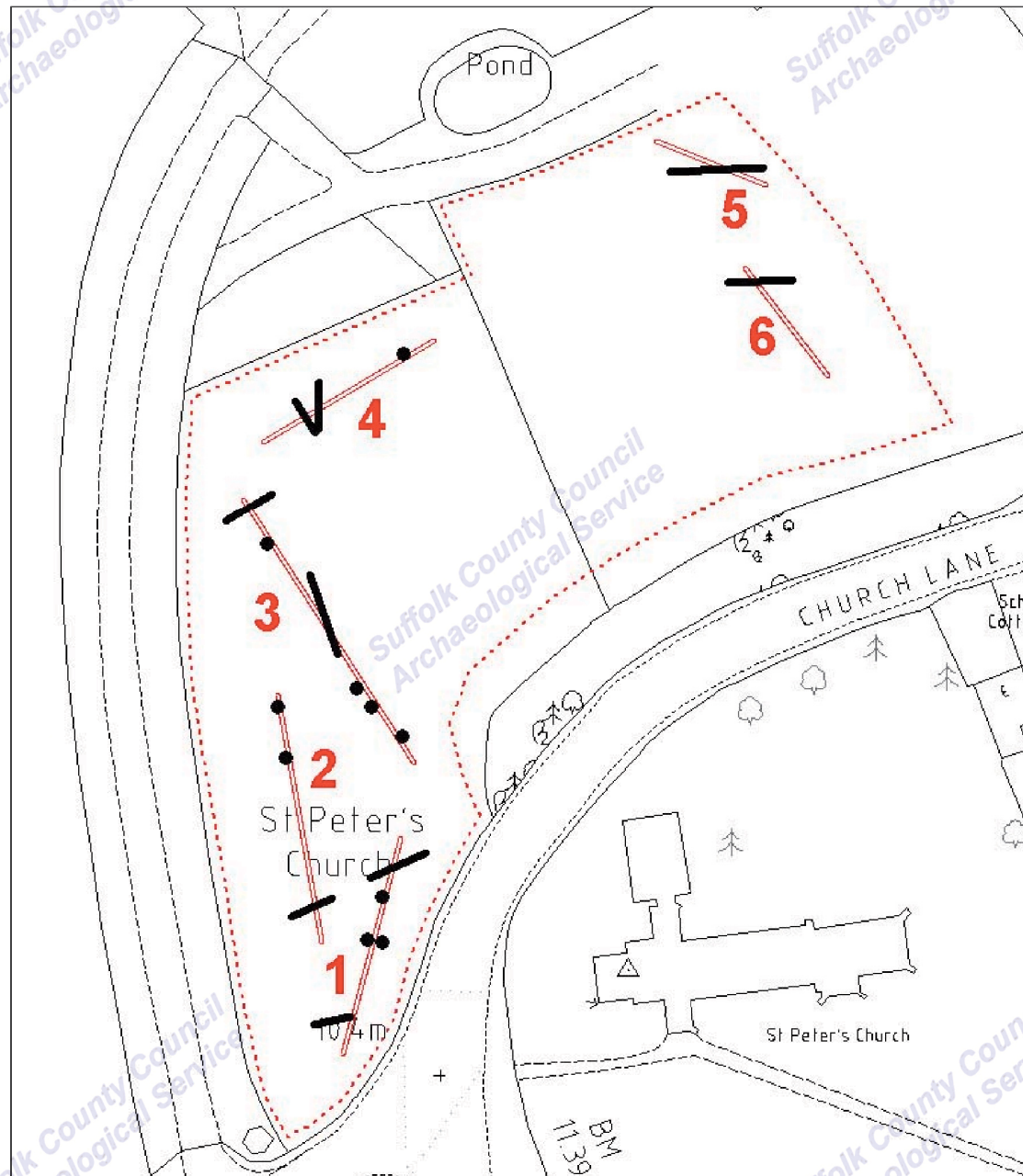


Figure 3: Location of trenches and principal features

The majority of the trenches revealed a mixture of clay and sand natural geology, with only Trench 5 in the north-east corner of the site consisting only of fine sand.

The sides of the trenches revealed a well-developed and undisturbed soil profile of between 300 and 400mm humic sandy loam topsoil, over a paler clay sand subsoil, of between 300 and 500mm depth.

In section, archaeological features could often be seen cutting the subsoil layers (see Figure 5, e.g. pit [0044] and ditches [0028], [0048], [0050], [0060] and [0062]). This suggests that archaeological deposits were well preserved with little or no disturbance 400 or 500mm below the present ground surface. Archaeological finds recovered from the subsoil of Trenches 1, 2 and 5 (layers 0003, 0005 and 0011) probably belonged to the features encountered in these trenches

5.1 Trench 1

This trench was 30m in length and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. It had a topsoil of 300-400mm thickness (0002) and a mid brown silty clay sand subsoil (0003) of 500mm depth. Subsoil 0003 contained pottery of late 12th to 14th century date. The maximum depth of the trench was 900mm. Features will be listed from the most southerly end.

Ditch butt end [0020]

This was an east to west running feature, terminating in the east. With steep sides and a flat base of 800mm width and a depth of 250mm. The fill (0021) was mid brown silty sand.

Pit [0022]

A circular pit with gently sloping sides and with a width of c.1.2m and a depth of 200mm. The fill (0023) was orange brown silty sand and contained pottery of possible Late Saxon date. This feature was cut by pit [0024].

Pit [0024]

A circular pit, cutting fill 0023, with sloping sides and a flat base; with a width of c.1m and a depth of 200mm. Fill 0025 was mid to dark brown silty sand and contained pottery of late 12th to 14th century date.

Pit [0026]

An elliptical pit (long axis running with the trench) with rounded base and concave sides; maximum width 1m and depth 280mm. Fill 0027 was mid brown silty sand.

Ditch [0028]

A large east to west running ditch, also encountered in Trench 2. In this trench this feature was of c.5m width and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below present ground surface but was not bottomed. The fill (0029) was mid brown clay silty sand and contained pottery of possible Late Saxon date.

5.2 Trench 2

This trench was of 32m length and was orientated north-south. The topsoil (0004) was of 300mm depth and the subsoil (0005) was of 300mm thickness.

The subsoil contained pottery of late 12th to 14th century date. Features will be discussed in order from the southern end.

Ditch [0028]

This large east to west running ditch was also encountered in Trench 1. In this trench this feature was c.4.2m wide. The ditch was not sampled in this trench.

Pit [0032]

A shallow, circular cut, highly disturbed by modern drain, of c.1.4m diameter and 100mm depth. Fill 0033 was mid brown / orange mottled silty sand and contained pottery of medieval date.

Pit [0030]

Another shallow, circular cut, again cut by a modern drain, with a diameter of c.1m and depth of 100mm. Fill 0031 was similar to 0033 and contained pottery of Late Saxon date.

5.3 Trench 3

This trench was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and was 46m long. The topsoil (0006) was of 300mm thickness and the silty sand subsoil (0007) was normally of 100 – 200mm depth, dipping to 600mm at the northern end. Features encountered will be discussed starting from the southern end.

Pit [0034]

A feature seen in the edge of the trench with a rounded base and concave sides, with a diameter of c.800mm and a depth of c.300mm. Its fill (0035) was a light brown / grey silty sand with charcoal flecks and contained fragments of burnt flint and was thus of probable prehistoric date.

Post-hole [0042]

An elliptical cut with a maximum width of 400mm and a depth of 200mm, with steep sides and an irregular base. The fill (0043) was light brown / grey silty sand and contained a single sherd of Late Saxon pottery.

Post-hole [0040]

A shallow, elliptical cut with a maximum width of 300mm and a depth of 70mm. The fill (0041) was light brown / grey silty sand.

Slot [0054]

A shallow, slightly curving slot with vertical sides and flat base, with a width of 400mm and a depth of 60mm. The fill (0055) was dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks.

Ditch [0036]

This was a slightly curving, roughly north-south running linear feature with a variable profile of steep to vertical sides and a flat to rounded base with a maximum width of 650mm and depth of 300mm. Its fills (0037, 0038 and 0039) were dark brown clay silty sand with frequent charcoal lumps and flecks. Pottery of medieval date was recovered from fill 0039.

Pit [0044]

A large steep-sided pit with a flat base with a width of c.2.2m and depth of 400mm. Fill 0045 was mid brown / orange clay sand and contained pottery of Late Saxon date.

Ditch [0046]

A very vague, possible linear feature in the area of deep subsoil, so possibly this was the base of a hollow or the upper fills of this feature were not recognised and were removed by machine. Appearing to run north-east to south-west, this feature was c.4m wide. This feature was only recognised after the trench base had been allowed to weather for two days, just before backfilling. Therefore this feature was recorded on plan but was not sampled by excavation.

5.4 Trench 4

This trench was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and was 25.5m in length. The topsoil (0008) was 300mm deep and the clay sand subsoil (0009) was on average 250mm but became 100mm deeper than this towards the western end. Features will be discussed starting from the west-south-west end.

Ditch [0048]

This feature ran at right-angles across the trench and made a junction with ditch [0050], but no clear cutting relationship could be seen in section. It had an open V-shaped profile with a width of 500mm and a depth of 250mm. Its fill (0049) was light brown clay sand.

Ditch [0050]

No cutting relationship could be seen in section where this ditch and [0048] meet towards the southern side of this trench. This feature was a straight-sided north-north-east to south-south-west running ditch with a width of 600mm and a depth of of 200mm. Fill 0051 was indistinguishable from 0049.

Pit [0052]

This was a substantial pit seen against the northern side of the trench. With near vertical, slightly convex, sides and a flat base, it had a width of 1m and a depth of 600mm. The fill (0053) was mid brown clay sand with abundant charcoal towards the base and contained burnt flint, worked flakes and 27 pottery sherds of Late Bronze / Early Iron Age date.

5.5 Trench 5

This trench was 14m long and orientated north-west to south-east. The sandy loam topsoil (0010) was of 400mm thickness and the mottled silty sand subsoil (0011) was between 200 and 300mm depth. Here the natural was pale yellow brown sand. Besides a large modern pit (a soakaway for a recently constructed pond) just a single ditch was encountered in this trench.

Ditch [0060]

An east to west running feature with an open U-shaped profile with a width of 1.8m and a depth of 400mm. Fill 0061 was mid brown silty sand and contained two pot sherds of high medieval date.

5.6 Trench 6

A north-north-west to south-south-east orientated trench of 17.5m length. The topsoil (0012) was 300mm deep and the variable subsoil was 500mm deep at the northern end (where the underlying natural was sand) becoming 300mm towards the south (where the natural was clay). A single ditch was encountered at the northern end.

Ditch [0062]

A straight-sided approximately east to west running feature with steep sides and narrow curving base, with a width of 600mm and a depth of 250mm. The mid brown silty sand fill (0062) showed an obvious tip-line of stones suggesting a bank along the ditch's northern side.

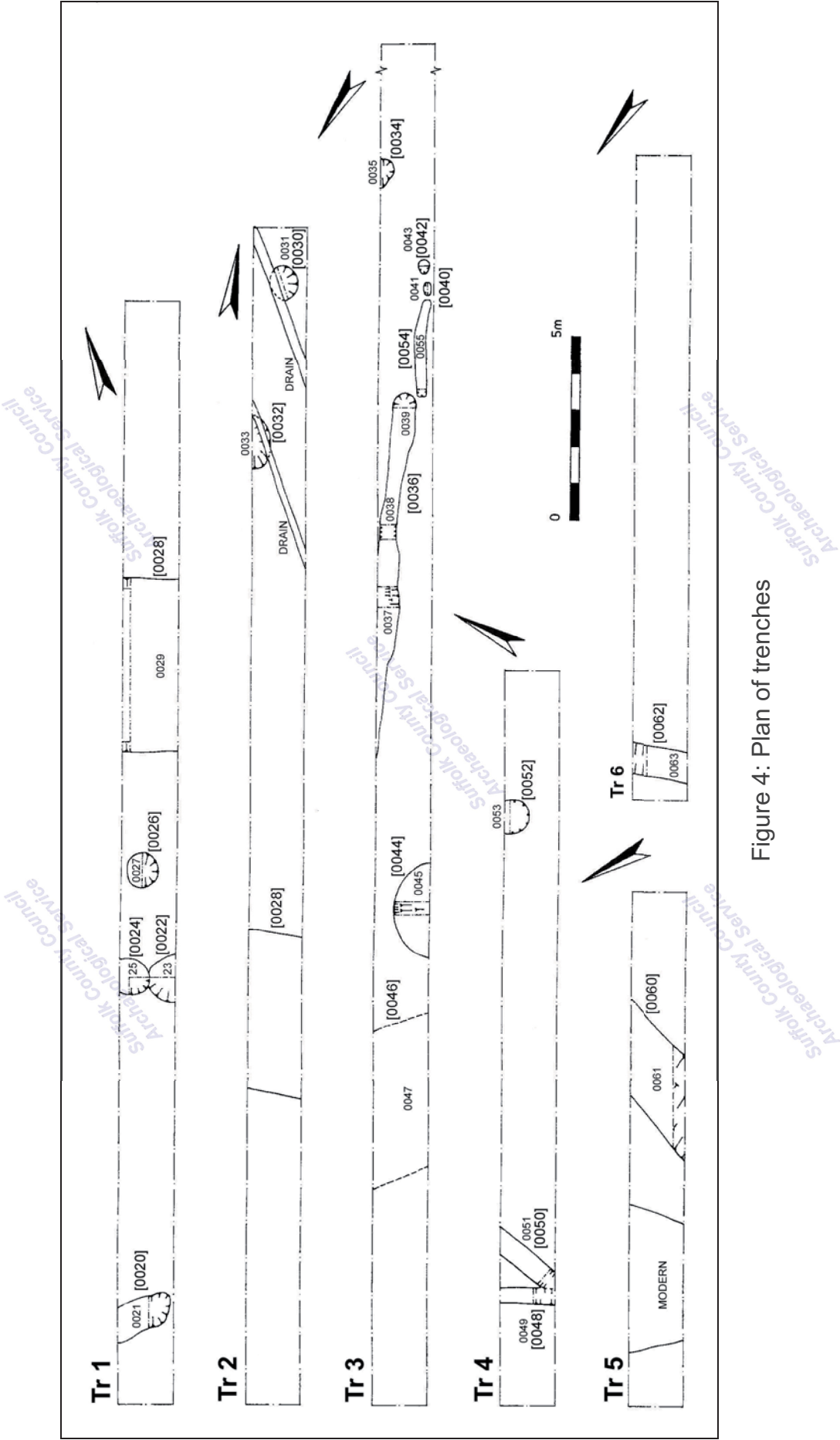


Figure 4: Plan of trenches

6.0 Finds

by Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from 15 contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		Flint		Burnt flint		Fired clay		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0003	5	32							CBM 1 @ 19g	L12th-14th C
0005	2	45								L12th-14th C
0011			2	84						
0023	5	25					2	2		Late Saxon?
0025	13	212	2	8			1	1		L12th-14th C
0029	5	17					1	3		Late Saxon?
0031	3	23								Late Saxon
0033	6	23							Lavastone 1 @ 2g	Med?
0035					13	185				
0037	1	3	1	6			2	1		IA/S
0039	1	4								L12th-14th C
0043	1	2								Late Saxon
0045	3	36	2	12	3	110	1	3		Late Saxon
0053	27	330	4	103	11	477			Stone 1 @ 183g	LBA/EIA
0061	2	42			2	14				L12th-14th C
Total	74	794	11	213	29	786	7	10		

6.2 Pottery

A total of 74 sherds of pottery was recovered from the evaluation from 5 trenches, weighing 0.794kg. Many of the sherds are small and abraded. The pottery is mixed in date, reflecting the provenance of many of the fragments, which were found in the fills of pits and ditches.

Twenty-eight fragments of pottery date to the prehistoric period (0.333kg). The majority was recovered from pitfill 0053 in Trench 4. Thick-walled, coil-built sherds from this feature were heavily flint-tempered and were generally oxidised on the external surface. No rims, bases or decorative features were present, and the pottery can only be broadly dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Edward Martin, pers. comm). Two smaller finer sherds, including one which is sandier with some organic inclusions, may be later in date, but could be intrusive. Small, abraded sherds of flint-tempered wares were also present as residual elements in pitfill 0023 and ditchfill 0029.

A single residual fragment of a Roman greyware was present in pitfill 0033.

A small number of sherds are likely to date to the Late Saxon period and are similar in form and manufacture to Thetford wares. Four fragments of a medium sized jar with a triangular rim with developed external pendant (Dallas Type AB8) were present in pitfill 0025 with a small number of medieval coarsewares. The fabric is similar to a fine Thetford ware variant, but it is relatively soft. It has an orange/light brown core with dark grey external margins. Three hard grey wheelthrown body sherds in the same context are more like 'traditional' Thetford wares. In the same context there is a fragment

of a shell-tempered ware, which is also probably Late Saxon. It is thick-walled with oxidised external margins and is made of a fine fabric containing bivalve shell inclusions. Although it may be a local product, it bears a resemblance to a non-local fabric, Lincoln Late Saxon Shelly ware (LSH) (Young and Vince, 56). Although no sample sherds were available for comparison on this particular occasion, it is similar in appearance, and its presence might not be that unlikely given the proximity of the site to the east coast. Lincoln

shelly wares have been identified in York, Nottingham and Leicestershire, but also further south

at South Wootton in North-West Norfolk, (South Wootton, Norfolk (19715 WTS)). Further sherds of hard-fired grey Thetford ware were identified in 0023, 0029, 0031, 0043, and 0045. The rims of two small jars made in reduced sandy fabrics present in 0033 and 0037 may be medieval rather than Late Saxon, and, in the case of 0033, are associated with other medieval sherds.

The remainder of the pottery is medieval and consists entirely of coarsewares. A fragment of a bowl with thumbled rim present in subsoil 0003 is made of a sandy fabric similar to Yarmouth-type ware, although it does not contain any visible calcareous inclusions. The rest of the medieval pottery consists of a range of fine to medium sandy coarseware body sherds dating from the Late 12th to 14th century. A single sherd of Hollesley type ware present in topsoil deposit 0003 was the only fragment which could be given a more specific identification (L13th-14th C).

6.3 Ceramic building material

A single fragment of roof tile was recovered from subsoil 0003 in Trench 1 (0.019kg). The tile is made from a coarse sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions and has a reduced core with a lead glaze covering the external surface. It dates to the late medieval period.

6.4 Fired clay

Seven small and abraded fragments of fired clay were collected from the evaluation (0.010kg). They are made in a fine orange fabric, and have no diagnostic features such as structural impressions or shaped edges.

6.5 Flint (identifications by Colin Pendleton)

Eleven fragments of struck flint (0.213kg) were identified. Two of these were recovered from a subsoil deposit 0011 in Trench 5. One is a large unpatinated flake with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face, and an incipient cone of percussion on the striking platform. It has some possible limited edge retouch, and is probably Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. The second is an unpatinated squat flake with limited edge retouch, which dates to the Later Prehistoric period.

Two flints were found in pitfill 0025 in Trench 1. An unpatinated irregular flake with limited edge retouch and a natural striking platform from the same context is Later Prehistoric, and a third flint from this pitfill is an unpatinated spall of the same date.

A single earlier flint was recovered from ditchfill 0037 in Trench 3. It is a lightly patinated snapped long flake with parallel long flake scars on the dorsal face. The flint has limited edge retouch/use wear, and probably dates to the Mesolithic or Neolithic period.

Two further flints were collected from pitfill 0045 in Trench 3. An unpatinated long flake of sub-triangular cross-section with parallel flake on the dorsal face has limited edge retouch. It is Later Prehistoric in date. An unpatinated small squat snapped flake is of a similar date.

Three further struck flints were found in pitfill 0053 in Trench 4. One of these is a broad largish flake with incipient cone of percussion, unpatinated, but using a previously patinated flake. There is crude retouch at the distal end. It is hard hammered, and dates to the Later Prehistoric period. An unpatinated squat flake with use-wear along the broad distal end is also of this date, possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age. An unpatinated quartered flint from this context cannot be dated. A fourth fragment of flint from this context has not been worked.

6.6 Burnt Flint

A total of 29 fragments of burnt and heated flint was collected overall (0.213kg). Most of it is likely to have been redeposited as it was found in pitfills and ditches, which contained later pottery.

6.7 Miscellaneous

A small, extremely fragmentary and featureless fragment of Rhenish lavastone was present in pitfill 0033 in Trench 2.

6.8 Discussion

Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age period was present in pitfill 0053, together with a number of struck flints, burnt flints and a fragment of burnt stone. Other flint-tempered wares are clearly residual. Other features dating to this period have been identified in the vicinity. Two pits containing Early Iron Age pottery were recorded on the By-pass site to the North of Carlton Hall (CAC 031).

A number of wares dating to the Late Saxon period were found in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. Although sometimes residual (0025, 0029), Thetford-type wares were also present in the fill of posthole 0042 and in pitfill 0045, both in Trench 3. In addition to hard, grey Thetford wares, several fragments of a finer, softer fabric which have been fired with a dark orange core and dark grey surfaces are much closer to the Thetford Ware Fine variant (Dallas 1984, 118). The

base of a Thetford-type ware jar in 0031 is made from a sandy fabric with a roughened external surface. It is possible that these sherds represent the products of another, more local kilnsite. Small quantities of Thetford-type wares have recently been identified at Broadland Sands Holiday Park in Corton (COR 052) (Goffin, in Good, unpublished SCCAS report). The assemblage here also includes some non-standard Thetford-type wares which may have been locally produced. Thetford wares have also been recovered from other sites in the vicinity such as St Peters Road (CAC030).

A number of relatively featureless and slightly abraded sandy body sherds are difficult to date, but have been provisionally assigned to the medieval period. The medieval coarsewares consist for the most part of body sherds, dating mainly to the 12th century, although a single sherd of Hollesley-type ware of a slightly later date is present.

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7.0 Conclusions

The evaluation has revealed a concentration of features belonging to one of three periods: prehistoric, Late Saxon and medieval. The main concentration of archaeology was seen across the west of the site (Trenches 1 to 4), but with at least two features seen in the small trenches located to the east (Trenches 5 and 6).

A large vertical-sided, storage-type pit was revealed in Trench 4, containing an assemblage of pottery and worked flints of probable Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age date. Another pit in Trench 3 contained fire-cracked flint and was likely to be of a similar age. Features of Bronze and Iron Age date have been encountered to the north and north-east at the sites CAC 030 and 031.

A very substantial ditch ran between Trenches 1 and 2. Possibly of defensive nature, this could have been part of a ditched enclosure and was of probable Late Saxon date. A large undated ditch of similar dimension crossed the adjacent site of CAC 030, running approximately north to south. This ditch might represent the eastern extent of an enclosure of considerable size.

Pits containing pottery of Late Saxon date were revealed in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, with at least one of the post-holes in Trench 3 also of this date. Two post-holes and a 2.5m linear slot suggest structural remains and indicate the likelihood of settlement evidence in the vicinity. Late Saxon features containing distinctive Thetford ware-type pottery were also discovered at the neighbouring site of CAC 030.

Medieval ditches were encountered in Trenches 3 (running north-south) and 4 (running east-west), with pits of a similar period in Trenches 1 and 2. Undated ditches were also seen in Trenches 1, 4 and 6, but these appear to be on similar alignments to the Late Saxon and medieval ditches seen across the site and are likely to belong to one or other of these periods.

Documentary research conducted by Anthony Breen (Appendix 3, this report) has indicated that the site of Carlton Hall was occupied before the present house was built. A hall or farm stood on this site from at least the 17th century and could date back to the Domesday Book, suggesting a Saxon origin. This appears to be confirmed archaeologically by the presence of Thetford ware pottery.

Good archaeological preservation was observed across the site, with little evidence of truncation due to modern ploughing, consistent with this area being used as a garden and small paddocks. A full soil profile could be seen in the side of the trenches, with the majority of archaeological features surviving between 400 and 500mm below the present ground surface.

8.0 Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

9.0 References

- Dallas, C., 1984, 'The pottery' in Rogerson, A., and Dallas, C., Excavations in Thetford 1948-59 and 1973-80, East Anglian Archaeology Report No 22
- Goffin, R., 2006, 'The pottery' in Good, C., Evaluation at Broadland Sands Holiday Park, SCC Report No
- Young, J., and Vince, A., with V Nailor, 2005, A corpus of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery from Lincoln, Oxbow Books

APPENDIX 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

CARLTON HALL, CARLTON COLVILLE

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

This is the brief for an evaluation of a development proposal before determination of the planning application. If there is a need for subsequent archaeological mitigation this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

- 1.1 An application [DC/07/0855/OUT] has been made to provide 20 sheltered housing units on land between the Hall and Church Lane.
- 1.2 In order to establish the full archaeological implications of this application the planning authority has been advised that an archaeological evaluation of the application area should be required of the applicant before determination.
- 1.3 This proposal area lies between the medieval church (at least 12th century origins) and the site of the Hall (on this location since at least the early 18th century). The settlement of Carlton is listed in the Domesday Book so was in existence from at least the early 11th century. The area between the Hall and the church must be regarded as having high potential to include the site of the early village. The parkland nature of the site means that damaging intensive farming of the 20th century has been avoided at this location and the potential for any archaeological deposit which exists to be in excellent condition is very high.

This location is of high archaeological potential sufficient for preservation *in situ* to be a possible consideration, hence the advice of pre-determination evaluation.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards*.
- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.

- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

- 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available documentary sources. Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report.
- 3.3 Assess the potential for more detailed documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological understanding of the site.

4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% of the **development area** (see Figure 1) and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

- 4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
“Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England” English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.
- 4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. **General Management**

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

6.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
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Suffolk IP33 2AR
352441

Tel: 01284

Date: 28 August 2007
Hall

Reference: /Carlton

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2: CAC 043 context list

OPNO	Context	Trench	Identifier	Description
0001			Finds	Unstrat finds whole site - not used
0002	0002	T 1	layer	Topsoil: mid to dark brown sandy loam; 300 - 400mm
0003	0003	T 1	layer	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay sand with moderate small to medium stones; 500mm
0004	0004	T 2	layer	Topsoil: similar to 0002; 300mm
0005	0005	T 2	layer	Subsoil: similar to 0003; 300mm
0006	0006	T 3	layer	Topsoil: similar to 0002; 300mm
0007	0007	T 3	layer	Subsoil: mid brown silty sand with moderate small to medium stones, becoming more frequent to base; 100 - 600mm max (NW)
0008	0008	T 4	layer	Topsoil: similar to 0002; 300mm
0009	0009	T 4	layer	Subsoil: mid brown clay sand; 250 - 350mm
0010	0010	T 5	layer	Topsoil; dark brown loam; 400mm
0011	0011	T 5	layer	Subsoil; mid brown mottled silty sand; 200 - 300mm
0012	0012	T 6	layer	Topsoil; similar to 0010; 300mm
0013	0013	T 6	layer	Subsoil: similar to 0011; 200 - 500mm max (NW)
0014				number not used
0015				number not used
0016				number not used
0017				number not used
0018				number not used
0019				number not used
0020	0020	T 1	ditch cut	Possible butt-ending ditch, running E-W with steep sides and flat base; width 800mm, depth 250mm
0021	0020	T 1	ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, fairly loose in compaction

OPNO	Context	Trench	Identifier	Description
0022	0022	T 1	pit cut	Circular pit, gently sloping sides; width 1.2m, depth 200mm
0023	0022	T 1	pit fill	Orange brown silty sand with some clay, occasional charcoal flecks, fairly loose; cut by 0024
0024	0024	T 1	pit cut	Circular pit, cutting fill 0023, sloping sides and flat base; width 1m, depth 200mm
0025	0024	T 1	pit fill	Mid / dark brown silty sand with some clay, occasional charcoal flecks, fairly loose
0026	0026	T 1	pit cut	Elliptical pit (long axis NE-SW) with rounded base and concave sides; width 1m max, depth 280mm
0027	0026	T 1	pit fill	Mid brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks, fairly loose in compaction
0028	0028	T 1 & 2	ditch cut	Large E-W ditch of c.5m width and excavated to depth of 1.2m below ground surface but not bottomed; runs between Trenches 1 & 2
0029	0028	T 1 & 2	ditch fill	Mid brown clay silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones; fairly compact
0030	0030	T 2	pit cut	Shallow, circular pit, highly disturbed by modern drain; width c.1m, depth 100mm
0031	0030	T 2	pit fill	Mid brown / orange mottled silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and small stones; fairly hard compaction
0032	0032	T 2	pit cut	Shallow, circular pit, highly disturbed by modern drain; width c.1.4m, depth 100mm
0033	0032	T 2	pit fill	Mid brown / orange mottled silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small stones; fairly hard
0034	0034	T 3	pit cut	Pit with rounded base and concave sides; width c.800mm depth c.300mm (as seen in baulk section)
0035	0034	T 3	pit fill	Light brown / grey silty sand, charcoal flecks throughout; moderate compaction
0036	0036	T 3	ditch cut	NW-SE running ditch with slightly irregular sides, ranging in profile from rounded base and sides to vertical sides and flat base; max width 650mm+, max depth 300mm
0037	0036	T 3	ditch fill	Dark brown clay silty sand, heavy compaction, frequent charcoal lumps/flecks, occasional clods of clay
0038	0036	T 3	ditch fill	same as 0037
0039	0036	T 3	ditch fill	same as 0037
0040	0040	T 3	p/h cut	Shallow, elliptical cut (axis NW-SE); width 300mm max, depth 70mm
0041	0040	T 3	p/h fill	Light brown / grey clay silt sand, occasional flecks charcoal and small stones; fairly compacted
0042	0042	T 3	p/h cut	Elliptical cut (axis NW-SE) with steep sides and irregular base, deepest along SW edge; width 400mm, depth
0043	0042	T 3	p/h fill	same as 0041
0044	0044	T 3	pit cut	Large steep-sided pit with flat base, width c.2.2m depth 1m from present ground surface

OPNO	Context	Trench	Identifier	Description
0045	0044	T 3	pit fill	Mid brown / orangy mottled silty clay sand, occasional charcoal flecks, fairly hard compaction
0046	0046	T 3	ditch cut?	Vague linear feature, possibly a ditch, running NE-SW, width c.4m; not excavated but apparent after weathering in base of trench at c.900mm below present ground level
0047	0046	T 3	ditch fill?	Pale / mid brown clay silty sand
0048	0048	T 4	ditch cut	Straight-sided, WNW-ESE running ditch with open V-shaped profile; width c.500mm, depth 250mm. Junction with ditch 0050 but no relationship seen in section
0049	0048	T 4	ditch fill	Light brown silty clay sand, occasional flecks of charcoal; fairly hard in compaction
0050	0050	T 4	ditch cut	Straight-sided, NNW-SSE running ditch with steep sides and flat base; width c.600mm, depth 200mm. Junction with ditch 0048 but no relationship seen in section
0051	0050	T 4	ditch fill	same as 0049
0052	0052	T 4	pit cut	Circular pit with near vertical, convex sides and flat base; width 1m, depth 600mm
0053	0052	T 4	pit fill	Mid brown silty clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks becoming darker with abundant charcoal towards base; fairly hard compaction
0054	0054	T 3	slot cut	Shallow, straight-sided slot, SE-NW running with vertical sides and flat base; depth 60mm, width 400mm
0055	0054	T 3	slot fill	Dark brown clay silty sand, fairly compacted, frequent charcoal flecks
0056				number not used
0057				number not used
0058				number not used
0059				number not used
0060	0060	T 5	ditch cut	Straight-sided, NE-SW running ditch with open U-profile; width c. 1.8m, depth c.400mm
0061	0060	T 5	ditch fill	Mid brown slightly silty sand, occasional small stones, v occasional small charcoal flecks; fairly loose
0062	0062	T 6	ditch cut	Straight-sided, ENE-WSW running ditch with fairly steep sides and narrow curving base; width 600mm and depth 250mm
0063	0062	T 6	ditch fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones - obvious stone tip-line against NW edge indicates this feature observable in section to c.500mm below present ground surface

APPENDIX 3

Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville

This site is to the south of Carlton Hall and marked on the modern Ordnance Survey maps as 'Hall Farm'. In Copinger's 'Manor of Suffolk' published in 1909 the farm was described as 'A modern farm-house, having been built about a century and a half ago on the site of the old mansion, which was destroyed by a foul chimney taking fire 18 April 1736'. Though a settlement existed at Carlton in the Domesday survey circa 1086, the parish name includes the surname of the Colville family descendant of 'Gilbert de Colvyle, who is said to have come over with the Conqueror. His great-grandson, Sir Robert de Colvile, held this manor in 1227'. The family were prominent in the local administration of Suffolk and Norfolk and it is likely that they would have been resident from time to time at Carlton. By the middle of the fourteenth century the manor had passed into the possession of the de Burghersh family who had interests outside East Anglia. The later lords of this manor in the medieval period were prominent figures on the national stage and are unlikely to have been residents at Carlton Colville. For a brief period at the end of the fifteenth century the Brewes family held the manor and may have lived there but by 1536 the manor was farmed out at lease.

The research for this report was begun at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. A number of records relating to Carlton Colville have been transferred to the Suffolk Record Office in Lowestoft and the research has been completed in Lowestoft.

Maps (Figures 1-4)

The Suffolk Archaeological Unit have supplied copies of the first three editions of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of this site. The site of the hall is linked via a driveway leading to the north side of Chapel Road the present B1384 a little to the west of the road's junction with Church Lane. These roads are not named on the earlier editions of the map. St Peter's Church to the south of Church Lane is screened from the hall by a small plantation along the northern side of Church Lane and within the grounds of the hall. On the 1902 and 1928 editions of the map there are two lines of trees planted either side of the driveway. These trees planted along the driveway are absent on the first edition of 1880 instead there is a line of trees running southwest to northeast possibly marking an earlier field boundary. On all three of the earlier editions of the map, this site is within the grounds of the hall. On the 1880 edition these grounds excluding two small areas of plantation are numbered 103 and measured as 7.527 acres. On the second edition dated 1902 the area to the east of the driveway is numbered 228b and measured as 2.359 acres and on the third edition of 1928 the grounds excluding the two areas of plantation are numbered 228 and measured at 6.635 acres.

A number of farms in this parish are depicted on maps produced as part of the sale of an estate in 1918 (ref HD78: 2671) the lands in and around Carlton Hall were not part of this sale. Earlier another estate formerly the property of the Rev Richard Aldous Arnold was sold in August 1878 (ref. FSC 091/1) and again Carlton Hall was not part of this estate.

The tithe map for Carlton Colville is at the Suffolk Record Office in Lowestoft (ref. 544/9). The map is dated 1842. On this map the arrangement of the grounds to the south of the hall are quite different to those shown on the later Ordnance Survey Maps. The plantation to the north of Church Lane and within the grounds of the hall is not shown on this map and the driveway is also absent. The main area of this site, the eastern side of the field is numbered on the Tithe Map as 45 and described in the apportionment of the rector's tithes (ref. 544/10) as 'Cart Shed Pightle' in arable use and measured at 1 acre 1 rood and 35 perches. There is a building on its western side of this field adjoining then driveway to the hall, this building may possibly be the cart shed. The site of the hall including a driveway to the south is numbered 44 and described in the same apportionment as 'House and Garden' its cultivation is described as a garden and measured at 2 acres 2 roods and 10 perches. The western part of this site was then part of a larger field numbered 43 on the map and described as 'Pear Tree Piece' in arable use and measured as 15 acres 2 roods 38 perches. Pear Tree Piece included the area of the field numbered 104 and measured at 9.421 acres on the 1880 edition of the Ordnance Survey map.

The site of the hall, 'Cart Shed Pightle' and 'Pear Tree Piece' were then in the ownership and occupation of Reverend Mark Waters, Samuel Tolver and Isaac Preston the younger. The total acreage of their farm is given as 306 acres and 30 perches. Reverend Waters was not the incumbent of this parish. The tenure of this property is not described in the tithe apportionment. There is a separate tithe apportionment for the lay impropiator's tithes (ref. 544/11). These fields and their owners are not mentioned in this separate apportionment.

The enclosure map of 1803 (ref. 150/1/6.4) shows only 'the waste lands in the Parish of Carlton Colville' that were enclosed as a result of the 1801 act of Parliament 'for dividing and inclosing the common, heaths, marshes, fen grounds, dooles and waste lands within the several parishes of Carlton Colvile, Oulton and Kirtley otherwise Kirkley'. The area of this site is not shown in detail though the probable owner or occupant of Carlton Hall is named on the map as Robert Marsham. There is a second copy of the enclosure map at Lowestoft (ref. 33/5R/1).

There are no earlier manuscript maps of this site at the offices in Ipswich and Lowestoft.

Directories

In 1879 Kelly's Directory Thomas Todd is listed as a 'farmer and landowner' of Hall Farm. He is listed simply as a 'farmer bailiff' in Harrod's 1873 'Directory of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire'. It is not possible to identify either the owner or occupier of Carlton Hall in Harrod's directory of 1864. White's Directory of 1855 states that though S M Peto was the then lord of this manor the 'greater part of the soil belongs to Samuel Tolver esq, Isaac Preston esq, and Rev Mark Waters, joint owners of the hall estate (380a)'.

Property Records

A detailed search was made of the card indexes and the computerised index Calm at the record office in Lowestoft for deeds relating to either Carlton Hall or the owners

as named in the tithe apportionment of 1842 or in White's Directory of 1855 without success. The card indexes in Ipswich were also searched for records relating to Carlton Colville and this site without success.

In a Solicitors' Collection at the record office in Lowestoft there are the manorial court books for Carlton Colville covering the years 1654- 1926 (ref. 194/B4/8-14). The contemporary court book for the years 1805-1849 was searched for references to the then owners of Carlton Hall. At a court held on 30 November 1835 there is the following entry;

*'At this court the said Samuel Tolver by the said Isaac Preston on this part his attorney and the said Isaac Preston and Mark Waters in their proper persons Do acknowledge to hold freely of the Lord of this Manor by Fealty and Suit of Court **Certain** lands and tenements in Carlton Covile late Robert Marsham Esquire by the yearly rent of ten pence formerly Rivets And certain lands there called the Ozier Yard by the yearly rent of Two pence And certain Lands and tenements there formerly Perrisons by the yearly rent of one shillings and six pence And certain lands formerly Thomas Fenn by the yearly rent of Four Shillings and six pence And also certain other lands and tenements in Carlton Colvile late of Francis Roberts by the yearly rent of three pence And they paid to the Lord of this Manor Seven Shillings and three pence for a relief therefore accruing by the Alienation of the executors of Thomas Marsham deceased the last freehold tenant thereof.'*

The reverend Mark Waters of Great Yarmouth was admitted to his share of the property of Thomas Marsham at the same court and is mentioned along with Samuel Tolver and Isaac Preston both then of Great Yarmouth in deeds dated 7 November 1835. The deeds transcribed in full in the court records mention lands in both Carlton Colvile and Mutford and list individual fields. Unfortunately these field names appear to be historic rather than contemporary and include a copyhold tenement called *'Up gates with the Water ... formerly Robert Rix'* seven pieces *'In a certain Field there called South Field'* and two pieces in called *'Windock Close'* and *'Middlewent'*. The description continues *'And also the scite of the Manor of Carlton Colvile with a close to the same adjoining'* and then *'Twelve Acres of land lying in a certain field called Netherwent ... also one other close called Wynchilds ... a certain wood of the Lord called Carlton Wood ... and all the underwood ... and also a certain close called Upper Bull Croft'*. The two pieces in Holber Marsh were awarded to the then owners of the hall under the terms of the Enclosure Award and these can be found on the enclosure and tithe maps the names of all the other pieces named in the deeds do not appear in the tithe apportionment suggesting that all the fields have been rearranged. The description concludes with two small pightles one measuring one acre the other an acre and a half. It is not possible from this description to further identify the lands forming this site.

After the acknowledgement of the free tenure Reverend Mark Waters sold or mortgaged his interest in the property for £3,000.

The death of Thomas Marsham who had entered most of his property on 9 April 1805 is recorded at the court held on 15 December 1834. Thomas Marsham was involved with a number of land transactions and had acquired the lands from Francis Roberts on 6 December 1819, though all the other pieces of land had been acquired from his

predecessor Robert Marsham. Robert Marsham had surrendered his interest in the copyhold part of the property including Upgates with the Water, the seven pieces in Southfield, Windock Close, Middlewent 'And also the scite of the manor', the twelve acres in Netherwent and the close called Wynchilds, Carlton Wood and underwood and Upper Bullcroft at the court held on 9 April 1805. He had previously entered the property or premises '*on the absolute surrender of Ann Marsham, Charles Buckle esquire and John Van Kamp gentleman*' at a court held on 16 August 1774. The 1805 entry also mentions the pieces granted in the enclosure award. Robert Marsham was living at Stratton Strawless in Norfolk in 1774. The previous tenant had been John Haward who had been omitted on 19 September 1746 as the grandson of the previous tenant another John Haward whose death is recorded at the court held on 1 May 1728. The entry for 1746 mentions that the lands were then in the occupation of John Critten, the property description is the same as in the later records.

The court records for 1728 are written in Latin. At that court Philip Howard of Bentley, Suffolk the son of John Howard also of Bentley surrendered the property to John Howard of Mettishall, Norfolk a tanner. John Howard had entered these premises on 17 November 1701 on the death of his brother Philip Howard. In the 1701 records there is a calculation in the margin against the text '*69 acres & 3 roods of land besides 12 of underwoode, 1 tenement & garden in Kessingland the tenement Upgates ye Water & Land & scite of the manor or the hall*'. John Howard also held other lands and these are detailed in a separate entry. John Howard had entered the land on 6 April 1687. The previous tenant was another Philip Haward whose death was recorded on 2 October 1684 he had entered the property at the court held on 25 April 1666. The previous tenant was his father yet another Philip Haward whose death is recorded in 1666. Though the spelling of the surname varies from Haward to Howard, it is clear that the same family held this property from before 1666 through to 1774, though they appear not to have been residents in Carlton Colville.

These court records are of interest for a number of reasons. Firstly as had already been noted the field names are historic and not contemporary and continued in use long after the original field boundaries had been removed or altered. It is unusual for the 'site of the manor or hall' and references to woodland to appear in the manorial court records. The site of the manor and the woodland would have been part of the lord's demesne and included in his title to the lordship. Normally only the tenants property, freehold and copyhold, is mentioned in court records and from the seventeenth century onwards only the copyhold is described in detail. Though this property is described in the same terms from the seventeenth century onwards, the entry for 1835 continues to record the names of the earlier tenants and it is important to consider who these tenants were and at what date their lands were joined to the former demesne.

In 1835 five earlier tenants are mentioned, Rivets, Perrisons, Thomas Fenn, Francis Roberts and Robert Rix. Of these only the property of Francis Roberts is mentioned in the contemporary court book in relation to a transaction in 1819. The remaining four surnames do not appear amongst the taxpayers named in the 1674 Hearth Tax or in the Subsidy returns of 1568. A John Wynchylde is mentioned in the Subsidy for 1524 and his surname may have been retained in the form 'Wynchilds' close. The will of Thomas Fenn of Carlton was proved at the archdeaconry of Suffolk court in 1662 and there is also the will of a Robert Ryxe of Mutford dated 1621 and a Cuthbert Person of Carlton Colville dated 1625. The will of a Susan Haward of Carlton Colville was

proved at the Consistory Court of Norwich in 1617. On this rather slim evidence it is probable that the land holding was consolidated in the middle of the seventeenth century.

There is no extent or survey of the manor of Carlton Colville that might offer a means of establishing the positions of the pieces forming this farm or the earlier landscape.

Broomholm Priory also held a manor in Carlton Colville and it is possible that the lands forming this farm were interspersed with those of the priory. This manor was granted to Sir John Brewes in 1541 and from that date the records of the two manors are sometimes interspersed.

Conclusion

Though there are extensive manorial records for the manors of Carlton Colville Hall and Broomholm Priory, the examination of the court book entries for this farm suggest that these records continued to use earlier historic descriptions of the lands rather than contemporary descriptions. The lands had been reshaped and field boundaries removed before the earliest large scale maps of the parish were drawn in the early nineteenth century. It is not possible to use the manuscript sources to discover the earlier landscape in relation to this particular site.

This may not be true of other parts of this parish especially in relations to areas of former waste and common land.

Anthony M Breen October 2007

References

Maps

Suffolk Record Office Lowestoft

544/9 Tithe Map Carlton Colville 1842

544/10 Tithe Apportionment (Rector) Carlton Colville 1842

544/11 Tithe Apportionment (Lay Impropiator) Carlton Colville 1842

33/5R/1 Enclosure Map Carlton Colville 1803

Manorial Records

194/B4/12 Manorial Court Book Manor of Carleton Hall 1805 –1849

194/B4/11 Manorial Court Book Manor of Carleton Hall 1761-1805

194/B4/10 Manorial Court Book Manor of Carleton Hall 1731-1760

194/B4/9 Manorial Court Book Manor of Carleton Hall 1684-1730

194/B4/11 Manorial Court Book Manor of Carleton Hall 1654-1683

Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich

HD78: 2671 Sale Particulars Carlton Colville 1918

FSC 091/1 Sale Particulars 1878

150/1/6.4 Enclosure Award and Map Carlton Colville, Oulton and Kirkley 1803

Directories

E.R. Kelly 'The Post Office Directory of the Counties of Cambridge, Norfolk and Suffolk' London 1879

J. G. Harrod & Co 'Directory of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire' Norwich 1873

J. G. Harrod & Co 'Directory of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire' London 1864

W. White 'Directory of Suffolk' Sheffield 1855

W.A. Copinger 'The Manors of Suffolk Notes on Their History and Devolution: The Hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford, Plomesgate and Risbridge' Volume 5 Manchester 1909

S.H.A Hervey 'Suffolk in 1327 being a Subsidy Return' Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1906

S.H.A Hervey 'Suffolk in 1524 being a Subsidy Return' Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1910

S.H.A Hervey 'Suffolk in 1568 being a Subsidy Return' Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1909

S.H.A Hervey 'Suffolk in 1674 being the Hearth Tax Returns' Suffolk Green Books, Woodbridge 1905

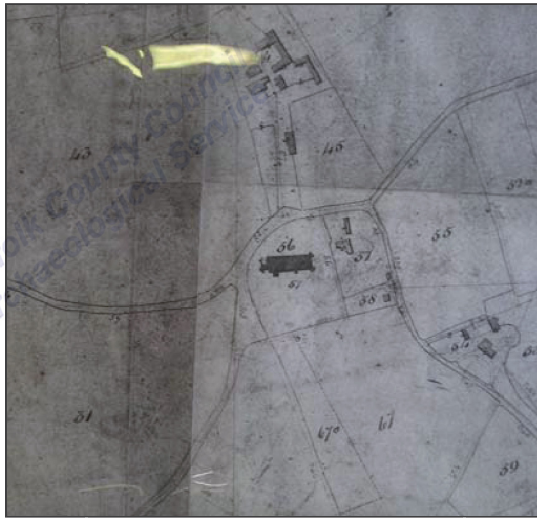


Figure 1: Tithe map of 1842

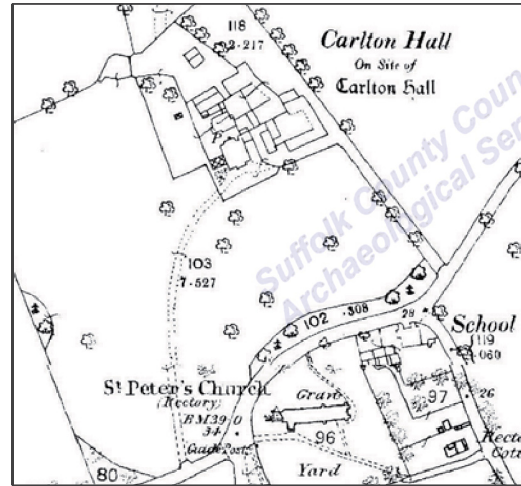


Figure 2: 1st Edition O.S. Map of 1880

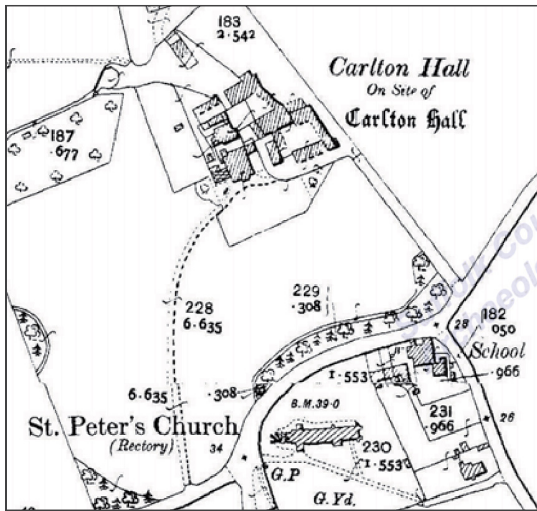


Figure 3: 2nd Edition O.S. Map of 1902

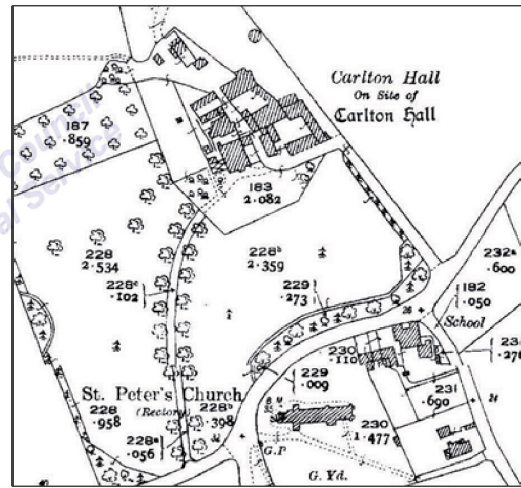


Figure 4: 3rd Edition O.S. Map of 1928